

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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February 16, 1961

ITALY READY FOR NEW SOUTH TYROL TALKS

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT OKAYS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

In the course of the South Tyrol debate in the Austrian parliament February 9, Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky followed up his detailed report on the Milan negotiations with the announcement that the Italian government had informed him of its readiness to continue the negotiations on the South Tyrol.

At the request of Italy, the next meeting will take place in Klagenfurt. The exact date has not yet been set. (Klagenfurt is the capital of the Province of Kaernten. Ed.)

Kreisky said that in the interval the Italian government will transmit a memorandum to the Austrian government which should contain details of the proposals indicated by the Italian delegation in Milan.

"Cautiously as I judge the possibilities of an agreement with Italy, yet I consider this reply as proof that the Italian government, too, is not of the opinion that with the Milan negotiations the contents of the first part of the UN resolution (request for negotiations) have been exhausted," Dr. Kreisky declared.

After reporting the course of the Milan talks, the Austrian foreign minister outlined the current situation:

"The Austrian government has transmitted its demands to the Italian government and at the same time has requested the Italian government to spell out in detail its (own) proposals. With these proposals submitted, the two governments will now have the task of thoroughly examining them. When this study is completed, it will be necessary to have another contact to find out which points of view are taken regarding the various proposals.

"With all formality, I here declare that the Austrian federal government is not interested in an aggravation of the situation and, for that reason must protest against the demonstration taking place in Italy just as it condemns every terroristic activity from whatever side it may come.

"The responsible functionaries of the South Tyrolean People's Party, too, have clearly rejected acts of violence of whatever type!"

Austrian Foreign Policy Serves Peaceful Goals

Finally, Foreign Minister Kreisky declared:

"I have given you a frank appraisal of the situation

and I want to tell you in conclusion that the foreign policy of an government can demand the respect of world public opinion only if it is able to transmit the conviction that it serves peaceful goals. This might sometimes be incompatible with the impetuous temperament of those who desire speedy and thorough solution. But we have experienced in our time how terrible can be the consequences of intolerable and of narrow-minded nationalism, how dangerous impatience and boundlessness in the choice of methods. Austria is a country located in the center of Europe and it needs many friends. We need their understanding for our policies. Since our most sincere friends are devoted to the ideas of peaceful cooperation among peoples, we must remain true to these principles even if the temptation of impatience is great."

With this appeal, he asked the deputies to take note of his report and to make an avowal for handling political differences with methods which result in increasing the reputation of people.

State Secretary Gschnitzer Appeals to Italy

In his declaration before the Austrian parliament, State Secretary Dr. Franz Gschnitzer discussed the reaction to Italy's blunt "No" with regard to the South Tyrol question. In an emotional appeal to Italy, he said:

"Out of the greatest worry about the fate of my countrymen and my homeland of Tyrol, I implore Italy, I implore the free world, not to allow an unhealthy development to take its course but to be conscious that force (seeking) to impede liberty and to refuse rights is no more moral than force (seeking) to demand liberty and to secure rights. We must find a solution which can be accepted also by those whom it it concerns!"

The declarations of the foreign minister and the state secretary were accepted by the deputies with great applause and confirmed by the positions taken by the speakers of all three parties.

KREISKY DISCUSSES ITALY'S PROPOSALS

The United Nations mandate that Austria and Italy should attempt to find a solution of the South Tyrol problem

through negotiations should not be considered as unrealizable because talks of merely one and a half days' duration had not led to a positive result, Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky had told a press conference in Vienna some time before his announcement during the debate in the Austrian parliament.

At the same time, he expressed the hope that serious negotiations on the South Tyrol question would yet be held. Dr. Kreisky pointed out that negotiations on considerably less important problems often last months and even years. He said that the UN resolution asked not only the Austrians but the Italians as well to attempt a narrowing of their viewpoints in negotiations. It was natural, he said, that Italy which in New York had already sought to turn the problem over solely to the International Court of Justice might want to consider the talks as having failed, because this might possibly result in realizing its original proposal. But it was just as natural, he added, that Austria insisted on its point of view: namely to continue the negotiations.

Kreisky said that Italy's delegates had come to the negotiating table in Milan with the idea of "let's not talk about the problem any longer, let's go to the International Court." But Dr. Kreisky said that while Austria respected that institution and considered it an authority of the greatest importance, a juridical decision would not help as the situation was now, because the peasants in the Pusta Valley and the unemployed in Bozen could by no means be convinced that the problem was solved by such means.

Negotiations Essential for Genuine Solution

Those who desire a genuine solution, the Austrian foreign minister said, must not consider the negotiations as having failed, be it for the reason alone that according to the UN resolution the two nations should look for other peaceful means to solve their dispute and must, of course, discuss this part of the mandate. According to the Austrian government's opinion, the creation of an international inquiry commission should be considered above all, because the findings of such a commission would be of extraordinary value to the final solution, regardless of how the negotiations went.

In no case, Kreisky said, could the sending of such a commission be considered an intervention in Italy's rights of sovereignty. Nor could Italy insist on its standpoint that no constitutional or legislative changes were possible by one side. A possible concession which under given circumstances might be revoked by the next Italian government, was unacceptable to Austria.

The Italian Proposals

Dr. Kreisky then reported on the parley situation in Milan where the Italian delegation had made four proposals which, however, had been worded in so general a form that Austria could not really know what they meant. The proposals were:

1. Delegation of certain authority to the Province of Bozen according to paragraphs 13 and 14 of the autonomy statute. (The Italian representatives did not say which authority they planned to delegate to Bozen).

2. Further measures, favoring the employment of German-speaking elements in the public service. (The Italian representatives did not mention what type of civil service employment and to what extent).

3. Completion of regulations on bilingual usage. (Again without details as to what the proposal means).

4. Other proper measures for the enforcement of the autonomy statute.

Kreisky said that Austria must now try by diplomatic means to cause the Italian government to give the details to their proposals. Austria, he said, did not seek a revision of the Paris Agreement. Sufficient guarantees for the protection of the Italian-speaking population of the Province could be given. The Austrian proposals, he said, expressly underscored the protection of the ethnic, economic and cultural interests of this part of the population in the fullest measure.

For further negotiations, he said, the Austrian and Italian documents were available. Just when the Italians would be ready to negotiate could not be determined yet, Kreisky said. But according to the course of the debate in the Italian foreign affairs committee, the door did not appear to have been shut, he added.

Self-determination is No Crime

Kreisky said: "As concerns the resumption of negotiations, I am optimistic. But my optimism is considerably less as regards the probable result of the negotiations.

"From the Italian side, we always hear the argument: The Austrians start with the autonomy statute and end with the right of self-determination.

"Here we must say that basically we do not consider the right of self-determination as a crime. It would be no misfortune if it were used in the South Tyrol. But it is very clear to Austria that, if we made this demand, it would have unfavorable consequences in Europe. Thus, the government has decided to give a far-reaching declaration to the effect that with the realization of autonomy it would consider the agreement as fulfilled.

"But the Austrian government will only accept a solution with which the South Tyrolean representatives are in accord."

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY

Already before and even during the Milan Conference, demonstrations took place in front of the Villa Comunale where the Austrian and Italian delegations met. These anti-Austrian demonstrations by neo-fascist students and other youths had to be stopped by police units.

Particularly violent scenes took place in Rome where thousands of students tried to storm the Austrian embassy. The Italian police had to make use of nightsticks and water hoses to protect the building. There were many injured among police and the students.

Similar demonstrations occurred in Bozen, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Naples, Trient and Trieste. Demands were made for prohibiting the South Tyrolean People's Party.

Following reports of the unsuccessful course of the

South Tyrol negotiations, two bombings took place near Bozen. In Waidbruck an equestrian statue symbolizing the "genius of Italian Fascism" was blown up. In Glen near Neumarkt, a bomb was exploded outside the one-time residence of Italian Senator Ettore Tolomei; a wall was torn down by the explosion. Tolomei is considered as one of those most responsible for the Italianization policies in the South Tyrol.

The two bombings which caused no injuries induced the Italian police to arrest about 90 South Tyroleans and to undertake a search of numerous homes.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RAAB RESIGNS DR. ALFONS GORBACH TO SUCCEED HIM

Federal Chancellor Julius Raab who has headed the Austrian government for the past eight years, announced February 16 that he would resign his office, effective April 11.

He informed the leadership of the Austrian Peoples Party that he had made the decision for reasons of health.

He recommended to his party's leaders that it nominate as his successor Dr. Alfons Gorbach, currently third presi-



DR. ALFONS GORBACH

dent of the Austrian Parliament and chairman of the Austrian Peoples Party.

The recommendation was unanimously accepted by the Party Congress.

Dr. Alfons Gorbach, born September 2, 1898 in Imst, Tyrol, has degrees in law and political sciences. During World War I, he served as an officer in the old Imperial Austro-Hungarian army and was badly wounded, losing his right leg as a consequence.

In his early years, he was active in leading political roles as a member of the Christian-Social Party (predecessor of the Austrian People's Party. From 1929 to 1933, he served as municipal councillor of Graz, then was elected a member

of the provincial parliament of Styria and became a member of the Styrian government.

As an uncompromising foe of the fascist system, he was bitterly persecuted by the Nazis. This led to his arrest in March 1938 by the Gestapo. He spent almost seven years in the concentration camp in Dachau.



JULIUS RAAB

of the concentration camps in Dachau and Flossenbürg.

After Austria's liberation, Dr. Gorbach was elected an official of the Austrian People's Party and for many years was third chairman of that political organization.

About a year ago, Gorbach was elected chairman, succeeding Chancellor Raab who wanted to give all his time to his office as chief of the Austrian coalition government.

Gorbach visited the United States during the fall of 1957.

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIAN EXPERTS ON THE PROBLEM OF EUROPE'S ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Foreign Minister Dr. Kreisky:

In a lecture given recently by Foreign Minister Kreisky in Brussels at the invitation of the August Vermeylen Circle, he decisively rejected the idea of comparing the millions of people of the European Economic Community (EEC) with the millions of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The relation of figures based on such speculations would change immediately if those nations were considered which belong to neither bloc, he said. Thus, almost 180 million people in Europe live outside the integration area of the EEC, he said. If it was not possible to find an all-European solution, the danger existed that some nations which belong to no economic integration area might be sentenced to economic stagnation, Kreisky warned.

The Austrian foreign minister said it was illogical constantly to seek ways and means to strengthen assistance to Asia and Africa when at the same time tremendous areas existed in Europe which Europe was unable to put on their feet. It is perhaps not always clearly understood that a less intensive integration structure such as EFTA is of political importance precisely because it attracts countries which for different reasons could not afford so intensive an integration structure as was represented by the EEC, Kreisky suggested.

(Continued on page 7)

SALZBURG

THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER ACADEMY AT THE SALZBURG MOZARTEUM

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internationale Sommer Akademie des Mozarteums, Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 26. **TERM:** July 17 to August 26, 1961. Registration closing July 1, 1961.

PROGRAM: Courses for conductors under the direction of Dean Nixon (July 24-August 26); Opera and Theater; Composition; Piano; Organ; Cembalo; Violin, Violincello, Flute; Bassoon; Chamber-Music; Singing; Lieder; Oratorios; Dancing Class: Harald Kreuzberg, (August 1-20).

COST: Tuition fee: from 1,000 to 1,800 schillings, depending on the course. Registration fee: 300 schillings. Board and lodging from 60.- to 80.- schillings per day.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES FOR GERMAN LANGUAGE AND PHILOLOGY

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internationale Ferienkurse in Salzburg, Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1. **TERM:** July 3 - August 12, 1961. Registration not later than 14 days prior to beginning of term.

PROGRAM AND COST: a) Courses in the German language for beginners and advanced students:

- I: July 3 - July 22
- II: July 24 - August 12
- III: July 10 - August 5

Cost for I and II 495.- schillings, - Cost for III: 595.- schillings

b) Course in Commercial German:

July 10 - August 5. Advanced training for economic specialists, foreign correspondents, interpreters, economics and political science students and for very advanced students.

- 1. Language Seminar
- 2. Discussion of economic and political problems with outstanding personalities in the field of economics and politics.

COST: 630.- schillings.

c) Courses in German Philology: July 10 - August 5

- 1. Language Seminar
- 2. Lectures on Austrian and German Literature, art and culture. Participation of outstanding Austrian and foreign professors; reading by poets. **COST:** 630.- schillings

ROOMS AND MEALS: Lodging with Salzburg families in two-bed-rooms; extra fee for single room 265.- schillings for 3 weeks and 365.- schillings for 4 weeks. Cost for full board (breakfast, lunch and supper) and lodging for 3 weeks 1,595.- schillings and for 4 weeks 2,095.- schillings; cost for half-board (breakfast and lunch) and lodging for 3 weeks 1,215.- schillings and for 4 weeks 1,705.- schillings. Guided tours, excursion, musical events.

CERTIFICATES: Attendance certificates, certificates of examination results and Austria State Certificates may be obtained if prior application is made.

SALZBURG UNIVERSITY WEEKS

LOCATION: Salzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** Salzburger Hochschulwochen, Kaigasse 8, Salzburg. **TERM:** July 30 to August 13, 1961.

PROGRAM: Ideology and Science. (Lectures; Workshops; Discussion Groups.)

COST: Inscription card for two weeks: 100.- schillings; for one week: 60.- schillings.

INTERNATIONAL SALZBURG SUMMER SCHOOL

LOCATION: Salzburg-Klessheim. **ORGANIZED BY:** Austro-American Society, Stallburggasse 2, Vienna I. **TERM:** July 2 to August 12, 1961.

PROGRAM: I: Courses in the German Language (beginners, intermediate, advanced) (all courses July 2 to August 12).

II: Austrian Literature (July 24 to August 12); in English.

III: History of Austrian Art (July 3 to July 22); in English.

IV: European Music (A: July 3 to July 22; B: July 24 to August 12); in English.

V: Foreign Policy at the Crossroad between East and West (July 3-July 22); in English.

COST: Full price, including 6 weeks-course, complete board and lodging for 6 weeks and visits to the Salzburg Festival \$225.00 (including registration fee of \$15.00). Not included in the price are personal laundry, beverages and other incidental expenses.

REGISTRATION: Application, also scholarships, at the Information and Counseling Division, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y. Deadline for filing applications: scholarships March 1, admission May 1, 1961.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

LOCATION: Salzburg, Festung Hohensalzburg. **ORGANIZED BY:** International Summer Academy of Fine Arts, Salzburg 1/56. **TERM:** July 12 to August 12, 1961.

SUMMER SCHOOL

For REGISTRATION in all below-mentioned summer programs, write to the organizing organization in direct communication. INFORMATION can be obtained from the CONSULATE GENERAL, 527 Lexington Avenue, New York 21, N.Y.

U.S. \$1. - equals approximately 26 Austrian schillings

PROGRAM: a) Painting
b) Sculpture
c) Architecture
d) Lithographics
e) Technique of Painting

COST: (a/b/c): 1,500 schillings, d) 2,000 schillings, e) 1,000 schillings. English, German, French, Italian.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES IN THEATRE

LOCATION: Graz. **ORGANIZED BY:** Innsbrucker Theaterensemble, Buergergasse 4, Graz.

TERMS: June 2 to August 5; September 2 to October 1

PROGRAM: I: German for Beginners: 15 hours weekly

II: German for Advanced Students: 15 hours weekly

III: German Literature, Philology: 15 hours weekly

Study trips to wellknown medieval castles

COST: Registration fee: 50.00 schillings on fee; I a) 1,100 schillings; I b) 1,100 schillings; II a) 900 schillings; II b) 830 schillings; Study trips for castles (Prices of private rooms with Graz families 500.- to about 1,500 schillings) per month.

ALPBACH BEAN 17TH INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

LOCATION: Alpbach. **ORGANIZED BY:** Reichsverband der Alpbacher, 21, Vienna IV. **TERM:** August 18 to September 1, 1961.

PROGRAM: SCIENCE FOR THE FUTURE
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Human Engineering (English)
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COST: For the entire Forum: (Full board and lodging, attendance periods, the rate per day is 200 schillings).

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ment summer schools, unless otherwise indicated, in directly. Further EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION: CULTURAL AFFAIRS SECTION of the AUSTRIAN Consulate, New York 17, N.Y., Room 454. For INFORMATION SERVICE, 31 East 69th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

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ber 17, 1961

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b) 7 to Oct. 17 (20 hours weekly)

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e) 8 to August 5

f) 7 to Oct. 17

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h) 15 to August 5

i) 8 to August 5

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III a) b): 980 schillings; II c) and III b): 700

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RACH BEAN FORUM

RNATISUMMER SEMINAR

ED BY: Reichisches College, Argentinierstrasse 8 to Sep. 1961.

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SUMMER COURSE OF THE INNSBRUCK UNIVERSITY ON ALPINE PROBLEMS

LOCATION: Alpine Research Center Obergurgl. **ORGANIZED BY:** Bundessportsheim der Universitaet Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Neue Universitaet. **TERM:** June 11 to September 16, 1961. Registration closing May 15, 1961.

PROGRAM: Biology, Geography and Geology of the Alps; Folklore, Folkmusic and Folkdances; Summer-skiing; Mountaineering on Skis; Scientific Photography.

COST: Tuition fees 70.- to 100.- schillings; full board and lodging 42.- to 60.- schillings per day.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER-SCHOOL COURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK

LOCATION: Mayrhofen. **ORGANIZED BY:** Internat. Ferienkurse der Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck University. **TERM:** 1st Course: June 18 to July 8. 2nd Course: July 9 to July 29. 3rd Course: July 30 to August 19. 4th Course: August 20 to September 9, 1961.

PROGRAM: Austria's Heritage and Her Mission in Europe.

German Language Courses (beginners, intermediate, advanced), Lectures and Discussions about Austrian and European Literature, Austrian History, Art and Politics; Excursions.

COST: 1,800 to 2,100 schillings per course (tuition fee, room and board).

REGISTRATION: Laborde Travel Service Inc., 22 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

UPPER AUSTRIA

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

LOCATION: St. Wolfgang. **ORGANIZED BY:** Summer School of the University of Vienna, Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 1, Vienna I. **TERM:** July 16 to August 26, 1961.

PROGRAM: I: LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Law and State in Occidental Philosophy; International Relations since 1938; International Organization; Legal Framework of European Economic Integration; International Economic and Financial Institutions; Growth and Development of industrial Society in Europe; Society and Democracy; Geography and Geopolitics of Austria and Central Europe; Seminar on Current International Affairs; Seminar on Development Countries.

II: LIBERAL ARTS

History of Europe 1914-1939; The Social Determinants of Thought; History of Middle Europe; Austrian Painting from the Early Middle Ages to the Present Time; History of Music; Advanced Analysis of Music; The Biological Basis of Child Psychology and Child Psychiatry; Teachers' Seminar; Musicological Seminar; Seminar on Representative 20th Century Austrian Literature.

III: GERMAN LANGUAGE

Courses for: Beginners, Intermediate, Advanced Students and Intensive Courses for Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced Students.

COST: The inclusive price for the six weeks' stay at the Summer School is \$250.-. This amount covers tuition, room and board, attendance at all courses, participation in the conducted tours, excursions and social activities, including three visits to the Salzburg Festival, medical care and accident insurance. Not included in the price are \$15.- registration fee, personal laundry, and transportation of baggage. Vienna trip (optional) \$30.-.

A few **SCHOLARSHIPS** covering either the full cost of \$250.- or half this cost are available to well qualified students. Applications closing March 1, 1961.

REGISTRATION: Information and application forms are available from the Information and Counseling Division of the Institute of International Education. 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N.Y. The deadline for registration is May 1, 1961.

SUMMER COURSES OF THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE OF LINZ

LOCATION: Zell am Moos. **ORGANIZED BY:** Volkshochschule Linz/Donau (People's College, Linz), Volksgartenstrasse 36. **TERM:** July 2 to August 6, 1961.

PROGRAM: Nature, Art and Folklore, July 2-9, German
Art and Tradition, July 9-16, German, English, French
Gymnastics and Music, July 16-23, German
Folk Dances and Folk Songs, July 23-30, German
Women's Activities, July 30-August 6, German

COST: 320 schillings per week, including course, board and lodgings.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSE FOR GIRLS

LOCATION: Traunsee Castle (Salzkammergut) and Vienna. **ORGANIZED BY:** Bundesministerium fuer Unterricht, Att: Mrs. SR Nora Hiltl, Minoritenplatz 5, Vienna I. **TERM:** July 11 to August 8, 1961. (3 weeks in Traunsee and 1 week in Vienna). Registration closing May 31, 1961.

PROGRAM: Language Courses in German, English and French. Lectures (Arts and Culture in Austria and Europe), study trips, theatre, music and film performances, etc.

COST: Tuition fees including full board and lodging, lectures, study trips, theatre tickets 2,000.- schillings.

VIENNA

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY COURSES

LOCATION: Vienna. **ORGANIZED BY:** Wiener Internationale Hochschulkurse, Wien I, Universitaet. **TERM:** July 4 to Oct. 6, 1961. Registration closing two weeks before the beginning of each session.

PROGRAM AND TERMS: I: Courses in the German Language for beginners, advanced and very advanced students. Special courses for German language teachers as well as for Commercial Correspondence. Small conversation groups. Series of Lectures in:

- a) Masterpieces of contemporary Austrian literature
- b) Masterpieces of Austrian art
- c) Masterpieces of Austrian Music
- d) Introduction to Austria

1st session July 4 to July 31, 2nd session August 2 to August 29, 3rd session Sept. 5 to September 25.

II: A View of the Contemporary World (September 6 to October 6); Lectures and Discussions.

COST: Tuition fees for the language courses: for four weeks 550 schillings, three weeks 465 schillings, for two weeks 325 schillings. Inscription tax 50 schillings. Full price, including language course, complete board and lodging, range from 1,150 schillings (two weeks, student hostel) to 2,350 schillings (for four weeks in a family or hostel with single rooms only).

BALLET SUMMER COURSE

LOCATION: Vienna. **ORGANIZED BY:** Staff of the Dancing Department of the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, Lothringerstrasse 18, Vienna III. **DIRECTION:** Prof. Rosalia Chladek. **TERM:** July 10 to July 22, 1961. Registration closing May 31, 1961.

PROGRAM: Modern, Classical and National Dance Technique
Wiesenthal-Technique
Choreography
Theatre Dance
Rythmical and Musical Education
Special lectures - Discussions

COST: Tuition fee: 600 schillings. **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION:** German. **INFORMATION:** Prof. Rosalia Chladek, Rehsratstrasse 13, Vienna I.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES

LOCATION: Semmering (17 days) and Vienna (3 days). **ORGANIZED BY:** Secretariat of Internationale Sommerkurse, Lindengasse 32, Vienna VII. in cooperation with the Austrian Students' Association. **TERMS:** I: July 10-30, II: July 31 to August 20, 1961.

PROGRAM: German Language Courses for beginners, intermediate and advanced students (under supervision of Prof. Dr. W. Matejka, Director, Institute of Translation, University of Vienna). Lectures, theatre performances, concerts, sightseeing tours, excursions, hikes, various sports and recreational activities.

COST: Tuition fees, full board and lodging 1,975 schillings.

INTERNATIONAL GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

LOCATION: Vienna. **ORGANIZED BY:** Austrian Committee for International Educational Exchange, Tuerkenstrasse 4, Vienna IX. **TERM:** July 31 to August 26, 1961. Registration closing May 1, 1961.

PROGRAM: Courses in the German Language for beginners and advanced students.

COST: for two weeks 1,050 schillings; for four weeks 2,000 schillings. Prices include tuition-fee, full board and lodging in two- and four-bed-rooms of Vienna's most modern student hostel.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA AT ST. WOLFGANG

(See under Upper Austria)



A VIEW OF MAYRHOFEN, TYROL AND OF STROBL, WOLFGANG LAKE

Austria to Remain in the EFTA

(Continued from page 3)

Kreisky declared that conjectures that Austria was considering leaving the EFTA were without any foundation. No reasons existed in Austria for such a development, he added. Moreover, he said, even now, a half year after the creation of the free trade area, it had been shown that Austria had possibilities for the expansion of its exports in the EFTA area which should not be underestimated.

"It is said time and again that an approach between the EEC and the EFTA was hopeless. But here it is hardly creditable that those within the EEC are really prepared to overlook for ever economic facts of the greatest importance," Kreisky declared.

He stated that in its total exports, the EEC during the first three quarters of 1960 showed a negative balance of almost \$1.5 billion, and nearly \$2 billion by the end of the year. To ignore these facts and to give preference to politico-philosophical considerations could lead to economic calamities, Kreisky warned. Thus there was no question that cooperation of the EEC and the EFTA in the form of a multi-lateral association could be realized, he said.

In connection with demands for issuing a binding political declaration that the Six and the Seven desire to realize a common European market within a given time, Dr. Kreisky stated that this method was of practical use in political life. The main question was whether cooperation between the two blocs was really wanted, he said. Five of EEC states are for it, he said. The question arises, he added, why France does not wish to place its magnificent constructive intelligence in the service of the whole free Europe.

Dr. Kreisky took this opportunity to point out that the fate of the OECD — the success of this first and unique effort toward an institutionalization of economic cooperation between Europe and the countries of North America — depended mainly on "whether we succeed in finding possibilities for the cooperation between the Six and the Seven." Only then would the OEEC become a structure of substantial importance and a source of new economic-political ideas, Kreisky averred. Then, too, he said, its task of being an organ of assistance to the underdeveloped nations could be fulfilled.

It is not thinkable, he said, that the American side was making great efforts to make the OECD a reality and at the same time was closing its mind to arguments of great importance to the end that this institution may be made to function.

National Bank President Kamitz:

Cooperation between the two great West European economic organizations, the EEC and the EFTA, is definitely possible, Austrian National Bank President Kamitz declared in a recent lecture in Essen. Both economic blocs had the goal to strengthen Europe through integration, he said. Kamitz underlined that everything must be done to arrive at a common line by the EEC and the EFTA. To make the EEC the eighth member of the EFTA might be the way toward a solution of the problems, he suggested.

Kamitz said that the pessimistic mood concerning the hopes of joining the EEC and the EFTA was baseless; he said he was convinced that a meeting of minds was possible since both economic blocs had the same goal of strengthening free Europe through economic integration. In reply to arguments that the creation of the two groups had already brought about the division of Europe, Kamitz said it was better that two marched in the direction of the goal of European integration than nobody. In any case, everything ought to be done to help the EEC and the EFTA to arrive at a common line.

Kamitz renewed his earlier proposal that the EEC as a bloc should shortly join the EFTA as its eighth member. That could well be the point of departure for common negotiations and for overcoming the current "cramped-up" situation, he said.

FOREIGN FIRMS ACQUIRE AUSTRIAN LICENCES

The steel building firm Binder & Co., Graz, Styria, has concluded licence agreements with several foreign companies regarding the use of a number of its patents. Licence agreements on the manufacture of Binder type conveyors and screening machines have been signed with Furnival Machinery Co. of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Shinko Denki, of Tokyo, Japan, while licences for the "Austrian Binder Cushion" have been acquired by Friedrich Uhde G.m.b.H. of Dortmund, West Germany, Toyo Bearings Mfg. of Osaka, Japan, Anthony Bearings Pty. of Fairfield, Australia, as well as Furnival Machinery Co., U.S.A.

AUSTRIAN EXHIBITS AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS IN 1961

Group Exhibitions

The Economic Promotion Institute of the Federal Chamber of Trades and Crafts is arranging the following group exhibitions at international trade fairs:

Denmark: Austrian Economic Exhibition, Copenhagen (in connection with the Austrian Week).

Federal Republic of Germany: International Spring and Autumn Trade Fairs, Frankfurt on Main; International Toys Fair, Nuremberg.

German Democratic Republic: International Spring and Autumn Trade Fairs, Leipzig.

Greece: International Trade Fair, Thessaloniki.

Yugoslavia: International Autumn Trade Fair, Zagreb.

Poland: International Trade Fair, Poznan.

Hungary: Industrial Fair, Budapest.

Turkey: International Trade Fair, Izmir.

Union of South Africa: Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Johannesburg (Rand Easter Show).

Canada: Canadian National Exhibition (with international participation), Toronto.

U.S.A.: International Trade Fair, Chicago.

Peru: International Trade Fair (Pacific Fair), Lima.

Afghanistan: International Trade Fair, Kabul.

India: International Indian Industrial Exhibition, New Delhi.

Australia: International Trade Fair, Sydney.

Representative Exhibitions

Official representative exhibitions will be held by the Federal Chamber at the following trade fairs and exhibitions: Federal Republic of Germany: German Crafts Fair, Munich; German Industrial Exhibition, Berlin.

Italy: International Trade Fair, Trieste; Sample Fair, Bolzano.

AUSTRIAN TRADE FAIRS IN 1961

Dornbirn:	Export and Sample Fair	July 14th to 23rd
Graz:	South-Eastern Spring Fair	April 29th to May 7th
	South-Eastern Autumn Fair	September 30th to October 8th
Innsbruck:	Innsbruck Fair with special sections for hotels, catering and tourist trade requirements and for agriculture	September 23rd to October 1st
Klagenfurt:	Carinthian Fair, Austrian Timber Fair	August 10th to 20th
Ried im Innkreis:	Austrian Agricultural Fair	August 26th to September 3rd
Vienna:	International Spring Fair	March 12th to 19th
	International Autumn Fair	September 10th to 17th

NEW BUILDING FOR AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL IN VIENNA

Construction of a new building for the American International School in Vienna was started early this year. The new structure will incorporate the most modern installations. The building and its recreation and sports installations will serve between 400 and 500 students.

STEREO STUDIO IN SALZBURG

A stereophonic studio has been established at Castle Klessheim in Salzburg. Every type of mechanical music for film, radio and television can be produced there. The studio has already obtained special orders from West Germany, Switzerland, France, Britain and the United States.

VIENNA OPERA STAR AWARDED A "GRAND PRIX."

The Grand Prix de l'Academie du Disque was awarded to Austrian soprano Hilde Gueden in Nice recently on the occasion of a song recital. Miss Gueden was given the prize for her characterization of Rosalinde in Herbert von Karajan's production of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat).

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CAMERA BUGS: A MAP OF VIENNA

Austria's tourist industry has come up with a special map of the City of Vienna, highlighting locations for the best camera shots. Called the "photographers' map," the publication is available free in Vienna's photographic stores.

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